

SECRETS LET LOOSE

CONSULAR CORRESPONDENCE FROM CUBA OPENED UP.

LEE TELLS ONE TALE

THAT OF MOST ABOMINABLE SPANISH CRUELTY.

OLNEY ONCE TALKED MEDIATION

WHICH DE LOME PROMPTLY DECLINED WITHOUT THANKS.

Declaring the Only Basis of Peace to be Cuba's Submission—Choice Passages Read in the Senate.

Washington, May 19.—The secrets of the state department, which has held the consular reports on the Cuban war from the public, were disclosed today by Senator Foraker of Ohio. During the past week the debate in the senate has been pregnant with intimations and innuendoes of reports from United States officials in Cuba held at the state department, which, if published, would disclose a condition on Cuban soil which would influence public opinion in a decided manner.

The facts, therefore, which Senator Foraker announced without saying from whom they came, created a decided stir. Especially startling was the letter from Secretary Olney, in which this country offered mediation to Spain and the refusal of that country to accept the proffered aid.

While one of the consular reports was read without the name of the author being disclosed, it is stated to be a communication from Consul General Lee, which fully sets forth his idea of the condition that exists in Cuba.

HOW LEE FINDS IT.

The extract was quoted as follows, no date being given:

"I cannot understand the truth of the claim that all the provinces of the island are pacified except that of Santiago de Cuba because there are more insurgents under arms at this time than at the period when I first reached the island, some ten months ago, and I do not think it a fair inference to draw from existing conditions that the war is approaching a termination because in pursuance of an established policy the insurgents avoid as far as possible all serious engagements."

"The impossibility of expelling the Spanish troops from this island by force of arms is well known to them, and they do not propose to risk the lives of their men and to submit their cause on one or more little battles. I conclude, therefore, that the war will drag its weary length along so long as the insurgents can obtain sustenance from the ground, on one side, or money can be obtained, on the other, with the continued results of untold human suffering, loss of human life, the murder of innocent men, women, and children by both sides and the frightful havoc which disease makes in the ranks of soldiers, especially among the unaccustomed Spaniards."

"The poverty and distress are increasing and the loss of property of all sorts becoming more enormous. No one can fully appreciate the situation without being here in person. The number of people distressed and starving, women, children and old men, of all races, has greatly increased in the city within the past few weeks, while in other parts of the island the sufferings have been proportionately great."

OLNEY TO DE LOME.

The letter from Secretary Olney to Spanish minister De Lome, under date of April 4, 1896, is the one in which intervention is suggested. In opening, Mr. Olney said:

"It might be deemed a dereliction of duty to the government of the United States, as well as a censurable want of candor to Spain, if I were longer to defer official expression, as well as of the anxiety with which the president regards the existing situation in Cuba, as of his earnest desire for the prompt and permanent pacification of the island. Any plan giving reasonable assurance of that result and not inconsistent with the just rights and reasonable demands of all concerned would be earnestly promoted by him by all means which the constitution and laws of this country place at his disposal."

"It is now some nine or ten months since the nature and prospects of the insurrection were first discussed between us. In explanation of its rapid, and up to that time, quite unopposed growth and progress, you called attention to the rainy season, which, from May or June until November, regular military operations were impracticable. Spain was pouring such numbers of troops into Cuba that it was your theory and opinion that when they could be used in an active campaign the insurrection would be almost instantly suppressed, seemed reasonable and probable. In this particular you believed, and sincerely believed, that the present insurrection would offer a marked contrast to that which began in 1895, and which, being feebly encountered with comparatively small forces, prolonged its life for upwards of ten years."

prospects of success, whether a state of things entitling them to recognition as belligerents has yet been brought about may for the present be regarded as immaterial."

Other portions of this document were as follows:

"Even if it be granted that a condition of insurrection prevailed and nothing more, it is on so large a scale and diffused over so extensive a region and is so favored by the physical features of the climate of the country that the authority of Spain and the functions of its government are in abeyance or practically suspended throughout a greater portion of the island. Spain still holds the seaports and most, if not all, of the large towns in the interior. Nevertheless a vast area of the territory of the island is, in effect, under the control of roving bands of insurgents, which, if driven from one place today by an exhibition of superior force, abandon it, only to return tomorrow when that force has moved on to their dislodgment in other quarters."

"The authority of Spain is subverted and the functions of its government are in abeyance or practically suspended throughout the great part of the island. Outside of towns still under Spanish rule anarchy, lawlessness and terrorism are rampant. The result is a systematic war on the industries of the island and upon all means by which they are carried on; and whereas, the normal product of the island is valued at something like \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000, its value for the present year is estimated by competent authority at not exceeding \$20,000,000."

Further on Mr. Olney calls attention to the fact that capital is fast withdrawing from the island, "frightened away by the overbearing power of the outlook."

"Why should it not be?" he continues. "What can a prudent man foresee as to the outcome of the existing conditions except the complete devastation of the island, the entire annihilation of its industries and the absolute impoverishment of such of its inhabitants as are unfortunate enough not to seasonably escape from it."

"It may well be feared that if the present insurrection is to be of shorter duration than the last, it will be because the end is in sight, sooner or later, through the inability of Spain to prolong the conflict and through her abandonment of the island to the heterogeneous combination of elements and of races now in arms against her."

Such a conclusion, Mr. Olney said, would almost inevitably result in a war of races, with the probable establishment of a "white and a black republic."

"The situation thus described," he says, "is of great interest to the people of the United States. They are interested in any struggle anywhere for freedom, and in any struggle, necessarily, and in special measure, in a struggle that is raging almost in sight of our shores. They are interested, as a civilized and Christian nation, in the speedy termination of a civil strife characterized by exceptional bitterness and excesses on the part of both combatants. They are interested in the non-interruption of extensive trade relations which have been, and should continue to be, of great advantage to both countries. They are interested in the prevention of that wholesale destruction of property on the island, which, making no discrimination between enemies and neutrals, is utterly destroying American investments, and is utterly impoverishing great numbers of American citizens. On all these grounds and in all these ways the interest of the United States in the existing situation in Cuba yields in extent only to that of Spain herself, and has led many good and honest persons to insist that intervention to terminate the conflict is the immediate and imperative duty of the United States."

He said his purpose was not at that time to suggest intervention, but that the United States could not contemplate with complacency ten years of Cuban insurrection. His suggestion looked to finding a way "to co-operate with Spain in the immediate pacification of the island on such a plan as, leaving Spain her rights of sovereignty, shall yet secure to the people of the island all their rights and powers of local self-government as they can reasonably ask. To that end, the United States offers and will use her good offices at such time and in such manner as may be deemed most advisable."

Mr. Olney then suggests that neither Spain nor the Cubans can reasonably object to this intervention, and adds that if anything is to be done it should be done at once and on Spanish initiative. In closing he says the communication is prompted by the friendliest feelings toward Spain and the Spanish people, and adds:

"To attribute to the United States any hostile or hidden purpose would be a grave and most lamentable error. The United States has no designs upon Cuba and no designs against the sovereignty of Spain."

DE LOME IN REPLY.

Mr. Foraker read only the following extract from Mr. De Lome's reply, which was dated June 4, 1896:

"In brief, there is no effectual way to pacify Cuba, unless it begins with the submission of the armed rebels to the mother country."

"Other points from Mr. De Lome's letter are as follows:

"Notwithstanding this, the government of the United States could, by use of proper means, contribute greatly to the pacification of the island of Cuba."

"The government of his majesty is already very grateful to that of the United States for its intention to prosecute the unlawful expeditions to Cuba of some of its citizens with more vigor than in the past, after making a judicial investigation as to the adequacy of its laws when honestly enforced. Still, the high moral sense of the government of Washington will undoubtedly suggest to it other more effectual means of preventing henceforth what is now the case, as the struggle which is going on so near its frontiers and which is proving so injurious to its industry and commerce, for the effect justly deplored by your excellency, being prolonged so excessively by the powerful assistance which the rebellion finds in the territory of the great republic, against the wishes of all those who love order and law."

"The constant violation of international law in its territory is especially manifest on the part of Cuban emigrants who are nothing for the losses suffered in the meanwhile by the citizens of the United States and of Spain through the prolongation of the war."

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FORAKER OPENS UP

SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY'S STATE IS A PRO-CUBAN.

Supports Any and all Measures Looking to the Freeing of the Island From Spanish Tyranny—Other Senators Make Telling Points in Cuba's Favor—Exciting Cross-Firing, Developing the Fact That American Consuls in Cuba Who Tell the Truth are in Danger of Violence—Hear Stands up for Spain.

Washington, May 19.—Another stirring debate on Cuba occurred in the senate today. It was one of the give-and-take order, with sharp parliamentary fencing. The main speeches of the day were made by Senators Foraker of Ohio, Cannon of Utah, Lindsay of Kentucky and Hoar of Massachusetts. It was the first speech of any length made by Mr. Foraker since he entered the senate, and in addition to this, the Ohio senator is one of the Cuban sub-committee on foreign relations. He spoke in favor of a reference of the question to the committee, but on the direct question, declared his purpose of supporting the resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency when it should be reported by the committee.

Mr. Cannon was bitter in his denunciation of Spanish atrocity, characterizing the captain general of Cuba as "that red dog, Weyler."

Mr. Lindsay declared that if the information furnished by United States consuls was so shocking as to subject them to danger of assassination if their names were disclosed, it was time to send warships to Cuba and to end all diplomatic relations with that country.

It was developed in the course of a colloquy between Senators Foraker, Morgan and Vest, that the state department had withheld the names of United States consuls reporting on the serious condition of affairs in Cuba, because it might lead to their massacre.

Mr. Vest declared that this presented the most serious phase of the subject, as it was time to protect our officials with warships if their personal liberty was threatened for making reports to their government.

No action on the resolution was taken. Mr. Morgan said he hoped to secure a vote tomorrow on Mr. Hale's motion to order that the Cuban revolution might not antagonize the tariff bill on Monday.

GIVEN OUT SUB ROSA.

When the Cuban resolution came up, Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire moved that the adjournment be until Monday, disclaiming at the same time any intention on the part of the opponents of the resolution to delay action. The debate proceeded on Mr. Chandler's motion and branched off into unexpected channels.

Mr. Vest of Missouri said that he had seen statements that three members of the committee on foreign relations had visited the state department, and had had access to the evidence furnished by the United States consuls. Why was it that three senators had this information and the senate did not have it?

Mr. Morgan answered that three senators on the committee had been sent as a sub-committee to the president and secretary of state to confer on the Cuban question. They had received certain information and the injunction was laid upon them that the name of Consul General Lee was not to be used in connection with the information.

"The reason for this," added Mr. Morgan, "was the fear that the officials who gave the information would be massacred. Another reason was that we had no war vessels ready to meet the outbreak of vicious people, ready to massacre."

"Was this statement official—that massacre might ensue?" asked Mr. White of California.

"Yes—official," responded Mr. Morgan. Mr. Vest, by further questioning, brought out the fact that the president and secretary of state had requested that the names of consuls sending the information should not be disclosed.

Mr. Foraker had been one of the sub-committee to visit the state department. So far as he was concerned, he said, no restrictions had been placed upon him, except as to the use of names of consuls and places.

Mr. Vest, addressing Mr. Foraker, said: "I call attention to the statement of the gentleman from Alabama that the names of consuls should not be given, as it would involve their assassination. Is it that?"

"Not in that language," replied Mr. Foraker, "but it was suggested that the disclosure of names might do more harm than good, and possibly lead to violence."

HOW ABOUT GUNBOATS.

"And now we come to the serious question," continued Mr. Vest, "impressively. 'Has the government sent gunboats to see that our consular officials are protected? Must we be told that they may be assassinated if their names are given? That is the serious question.'"

Mr. Morgan explained in detail how the injunction of secrecy had been placed upon the committee.

Mr. Foraker said that the president felt that there should be a reserve in giving the sources of its information. It was quite a usual course.

Mr. Hoar pointed out that it was usual to withhold the names of consuls, when a disclosure might result in a demand for their recall.

"I am one of those senators who want an early vote on this resolution," Mr. Hoar went on. "I am especially desirous of getting it out of the way, because there is other important business, ripe and ready, for which the special session of congress was called and for which the business and the labor of the country were anxiously waiting."

Mr. Gallinger spoke of the probable conflict between the tariff bill and the Cuban resolution.

The motion of Mr. Chandler that when the senate adjourns tomorrow it be until Monday, prevailed without division. Mr. Gallinger answered in the negative.

THE "MAD DOG" WEYLER.

Mr. Cannon of Utah, after an intense denunciation of the "mad dog" Weyler, recalled a sentiment written by a senator under a picture he had seen of the

Redeemer in New York. "Oh, Christ, come back. The money changers are in the temple," and said that was what he thought when he heard the speeches for the "commercial interests" in the senate. Putting sarcastic stress on the quoted words, he declared "the money changers are in the temple of human liberty."

If this nation could not stand alone without the help of the monarchies of Europe, if it could not survive without sacrificing manhood for the sake of securing investments of foreign capital, it had come to doddering old age, and God would blot it out as he had other failures. The country needed not so much a tariff for currency reform as it did greater unity. Nothing would so unite the country as a declaration that monarchy should not oppress the neighboring countries.

His only objection to the resolution was that it did not go far enough. The United States should establish a protectorate over Cuba, and hold it until the island was able to govern itself.

The message which the senator from Massachusetts would send to Americans in Cuba was: "Endure, O suffering ones, even unto death, and we will call damages from Spain for your estate after you are gone. You ask for bread, for liberty, and we will give you a law suit against a bankrupt monarchy."

TIME FOR WARSHIPS.

Mr. Lindsay followed Mr. Cannon. He had believed, he said, that the United States should have recognized the belligerency of the revolutionists a year ago, and the war would have assumed civilized form and the world would be spared the spectacle that is appalling it today.

Mr. Lindsay argued that the time fore-shadowed by President McKinley's message, which intervention would be necessary, had come. The question was not whether the United States should recognize belligerency, but whether it should not go further to prevent the utter devastation of the island.

"I have no desire to force his administration to act before its time," Mr. Lindsay said. "But it is time that the administration should know, as the people that the time has come when Cuba and the monarchy of Spain must be separated."

It could not be said that this nation was at peace with Spain when it was said on the floor of the senate that American consuls in Cuba could not afford to have it known that they told the truth about the state of affairs there for fear of violence. In conclusion, he said:

"If General Lee would be in danger from having the reports which he makes of his own knowledge given to the public, or any consul, however humble, it is time that the United States sent warships to protect these officials, whom Spain cannot or will not protect, or they be called home and all diplomatic relations with that government be severed."

FORAKER FOR ACTION.

There was much interested manifested when Mr. Foraker of Ohio rose to speak. "I want to say at the very beginning," he announced, "that I will vote for the resolution or some resolution like it. In adopting the resolution the senate would act strictly in accordance with international law. There could be no question of recognizing the independence of Cuba, because no one claimed that independence existed. Intervention was also out of the question, Mr. Foraker declared, for reasons which he proceeded to explain. The explanation, being an announcement of a fact, he said, was known, except of a fact, he said, he said: "In spite of the limitations which are imposed upon me, I feel at liberty to state that mediation has been tendered by this government, and has been rejected by Spain."

Mr. Foraker then gave the facts regarding the Olney letter to De Lome. He read a sentence from Spain's reply to the proposition, as follows:

"There is no effectual way to pacify the Cubans except upon the condition that they first submit to the mother country."

That, said Mr. Foraker, was the end of this country's effort at mediation. The record shows, he continued, that the purpose of our government in her intervention was to secure peace by means consistent with the honor, dignity and continued sovereignty of the Spanish government in Cuba.

"Having rejected this proposition," Mr. Foraker asked, "is it reasonable to suppose that she would now entertain a proposition to abdicate entirely?"

This question was addressed especially to Mr. Hoar, who said that he did consider such a change possible a year and four months after the first effort.

Discussing the Morgan resolution on its merits, Mr. Foraker said that direct intervention was a better, shorter and more certain way than the adoption of the resolution. He would say to Spain: "In the name of civilization and humanity, as well as in the interest of our commerce, you must come to a step, and you must do so immediately."

This declaration brought out a burst of applause from the galleries, which was promptly checked by the chair.

The resolution under discussion did not go so far as this. It was a mild, moderate suggestion that the United States should send warships to protect the United States consuls in Cuba.

Mr. Foraker then read at length from the Olney letter, as well as the consular report which is credited to General Lee. Mr. Foraker referred to the condition of the island, and said that the United States should send warships to protect the United States consuls in Cuba.

"How do you know that?" Mr. Foraker asked. "I know it from the state department," answered Mr. Foraker.

"But how does the state department know it officially?" persisted Mr. Foraker. "We are asked to vote away our judgments on the private information of senators who skip away to the state department and go into executive session."

Mr. Foraker answered jokingly that the West Virginia senator should not become irritated, when he enjoyed the same privilege of slipping away to the state department.

Mr. Foraker admitted that if Cuba was a country with which the United States had no relations there would be no cause for it to take notice of the insurrection, but all authorities agreed that it was our duty to act "reasonably" under the circumstances. The whole country, Mr. Foraker asserted, was united as to the point of the expediency of recognition. He estimated that recognition would give Spain the right to search ships of the United States for goods contraband of war and to

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TURKEY WILL TURN

SHOULD THE POWERS GET TOO GRECKY THERE'LL BE TROUBLE.

Turkish Foreign Office Official Takes the World Into Confidence—Turkey Not Disposed to Insist on That Big Indemnity Especially as Greece Couldn't Pay It Anyway, Nor Upon Thessaly's Recession, But There's One Point She Won't Yield—How the Humble Sultan Obeded Russia—Greeks Retreat to Thermopylae.

Constantinople, May 19.—An official of the Turkish foreign office, in an interview today, after dwelling upon the provocative attitude of Greece and the earnest efforts made by Turkey to prevent war, said:

"During the month's war Turkey has suffered serious loss in life and money, and the peace conditions put forward cannot but be regarded as moderate and, as a whole, justified. Nevertheless, the government is possibly prepared to modify its demands in regard to the indemnity and the session of Thessaly, in view of the bankrupt condition of Greece, and as proof of its pacific desires."

"In regard to the abolition of the capitulation in favor of Greek subjects in Turkey, it is impossible for the government, in the interest of the country, to make any modifications. Even Serbia and Rumania, in every sense the superiors of Greece, have not these privileges, and Greece cannot be allowed to retain exceptional rights which she has so scandalously abused. It is confidently hoped, therefore, that Europe will have sufficient sense of justice not to press Turkey. Upon this point he is determined to yield, and should Europe attempt to impose such a sacrifice by force of arms, the situation created would be most detrimental to Greek peace. The Turkish population would inevitably become excited at such injustice, the government could not hold itself responsible for the grave consequences which would follow, and the powers would, in the end, undoubtedly have cause to deplore the result of such action."

The telegram of the czar appealing to the sultan to cease hostilities against Greece, which was couched in the most friendly terms, is regarded as being very significant, as showing the pacific intention of the czar, while it is also particularly important in the line of checking German influence at the Yildiz Kiosk, which influence has considerably increased since the outbreak of the war with Greece. The action of the czar has had a marked impression upon the Turkish government, which is already showing a more conciliatory disposition, promising the conclusion of an equitable peace.

SULTAN SAID RIGHT DOWN.

Berlin, May 19.—The Prantoff Zettung today says that on receipt of the czar's dispatch the sultan, before conferring with the council of ministers, telegraphed to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in chief, ordering him to stop the further advance of Turkish troops against the Greeks and also replied to the dispatch of the czar saying that he was happy to fulfill his wish.

THOUSANDS OF MUSKERS.

Berlin, May 19.—A Constantinople dispatch says that the Turkish minister of war today contracted for 160,000 Muser rifles.

ITALIAN DEPUTIES CHEER.

Rome, May 19.—In the chamber of deputies today the president, Signor Viala, read a dispatch from Ricotti Barbaldi, the leader of the Italian volunteers in Greece, announcing that Signor Fratti, a member of the Italian volunteer corps, had been killed in a brilliant fight in which the Garibaldians played a noble part. The president then eulogized Signor Fratti, in the course of which he said that the late deputy died for the great cause of the independence of a nation. His remarks were greeted with cheers.

SULTAN CONGRATULATES.

Constantinople, May 19.—The sultan has telegraphed his congratulations to Edhem Pasha and the Turkish troops and asked him for a list of those who distinguished themselves in the advance of Domokos, in order that he may reward them.

AFTER PREVEZA.

Constantinople, May 19.—Edhem Pasha telegraphed after the defeat at Preveza that the Greeks left 200 corpses on the field, although they took many away by sea to Athens.

GREEKS SAILS INTO AUSTRIA.

Constantinople, May 19.—The Austrian steamer Minerva, bound from Constantinople to Pola, has been captured by a Greek vessel.

AUTHORIZED TO SURRENDER.

Athens, May 19.—A dispatch received here from Lania, dated 10 o'clock this morning, announces that the white flag has been hoisted between the armies of Greece and Turkey and that Crown Prince Constantine has been authorized to suspend hostilities with the view of concluding arrangements for an armistice.

PANIC AT LAMIA.

Athens, May 19.—A panic prevails at Lamia, owing to the report that the criminals will be released from the jails. The arrival of the troops during the night increased the general feeling of terror.

WHERE THE ARMY IS.

Athens, May 19.—The army of the crown prince has reformed on the Olympos mountains and will be reinforced by General Smolensk's brigade and the troops dispatched to the front from Athens yesterday.

TURKISH FLAG HOISTED.

Constantinople, May 19.—Edhem Pasha wires that the Turkish camp has been transferred to Domokos, where he has hoisted the Ottoman flag.

SEEN FROM THE TURKISH SIDE.

Battle of Domokos Described in a Dispatch—Greece in a Trance—A great battle, fought well into the night, is now ended. The combat can only be described as indecisive. The fighting raged from early morning until long after dark. When the last dropping shot was passing over the field, the advantage did not appear to rest with either side. The Greeks maintained their positions, having acquired themselves so well as to have earned the hearty praises of the Turks. They

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Thursday, May 20, 1897.

Weather for Wichita today: Unsettled; cooler; variable winds.

Sun—Rises, 4:40; sets, 7:15. Moon—Waning; rises, 11:35.

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related with stubborn endurance the determined attacks of the Ottomans through the living day and still held their entrenchments at nightfall. The Turks made a supreme effort late this evening, but it was met with the utmost bravery upon the part of the Greeks and failed. The Turkish losses were heavy. The left division of the Turks was engaged from 3 o'clock in the morning and appeared to have succeeded in forcing back the Greek right wing.

The Turkish troops were in the movement at an early hour, most of the divisions leaving Pharsalos at dawn, led by the Circassian cavalry which acted as skirmishers during the early part of the engagement.

The real fighting began about 11 o'clock when the Turks encountered a squadron of Greek cavalry occupying a village on the plain before Domokos. After a sharp exchange of shots the Greek squadron retired from the village and retreated towards Domokos. This preliminary skirmish was the signal for the Greeks to prepare all along the line to receive the Turkish attack.

One of the Turkish divisions was led by its bands of music and the troops moved forward as though on parade. The Greeks had established siege guns on the summit of the hills around Domokos and these pieces opened the engagement with a well directed fire upon the masses of Turkish advancing from the foot of the hills. Although the Greek artillery was admirably handled it had no material effect in checking the Turkish advance.

Suddenly, at a given word of command, the Turkish troops deployed to the right and took up a position behind a hill where they waited while the wings of the Turkish army completed their forward movement.

Then followed a period of suspense, during which the Turks steadily took up the positions assigned them and at last at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Turkish artillery opened fire. The Greek guns replied, both sides exchanging shell fire for about an hour with no very great results.

Toward 4 o'clock Nebat Pasha, who commanded the advance on the Greek positions, ordered the infantry brigade to advance. The bugles sounded and, taking advantage of every inequality of ground, the skirmishers, little by little, crept up to the first position held by the Greeks. The splintering of the Greek skirmish lines was answered by a long grinding rattle of musketry of the Greek entrenchments forming the long line which was well held by the Greek infantry and which commanded the approach from the plain.

The preliminary over, a terrific combat commenced. The skirmishers increased the rapidity of their fire. The main bodies of the Turkish troops advanced, their movements being covered by the fire of ten batteries of artillery. Soon the engagement was general, the musketry fire increased in fury and the booming of the field pieces became incessant.

The guns of the Greeks were splendidly aimed and succeeded in putting one Turkish piece out of action but the Turkish artillerymen revenged themselves by plunging a shell into a Greek caisson filled with ammunition and it blew up.

During this artillery duel, the main bodies of the Turkish infantry opened fire at long range in order to discover the positions occupied by the enemy. The Greeks were not long in replying. No sooner did the Turkish commander "find the enemy," accurately than he pushed forward his irregular troops to the attack. The latter advanced with great spirit, and in the face of shot fire drove the Greeks from several of their advanced positions.

But if the fighting had been gallant and desperate on both sides up to the present it was still more so from this on. The firing on both sides became really terrific. The sun was setting near the horizon and both sides realized the importance of achieving decisive results before nightfall. Long lines of flames and smoke following each other, the Turkish plan pouring a hail of lead at the Greeks in the entrenched positions and the latter replying with a continuous rain of leaden missiles. Both the Turkish and Greek batteries in the meanwhile were belching forth a never-ceasing storm of shells and shrapnel.

It was then 7 o'clock in the evening and neither side had gained any very great advantage. The Greeks skilfully delayed the advance of their enemies, it is true, but the soldiers of the sultan had gained ground and were fighting with as much dash and brilliancy as when the first cannon shot announced the opening of the engagement.

The sun finally disappeared and darkness spread slowly over the blood-stained country but the fierce combat raged on uninterrupted and with unabated vigor.

Toward 9 o'clock the Greeks, having gallantly held their entrenchments against superior forces and having given proof of the greatest courage, deserving of all praise, began to slacken their fire. The string of the Turks, at the same

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JAPS BUILD OF WOOD

SO THEIR HOUSES HAVE NOTHING TO DO BUT BURN.

HOCHIOJI WIPED OUT

FOUR THOUSAND HOUSES BURN, A THOUSAND AN HOUR.

HALF A HUNDRED LIVES LOST

TOWN SITUATED IN THE SILK DISTRICT OF JAPAN.

Yokohama Herald Points Out Fatal Error in Jap Architecture—Proud to Start the Fire With Kerosene.

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